

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant:	Peter R. Fenner)	Art Unit: 2662
)	
Serial No.:	09/227,688)	Examiner: Nguyen, Hanh N.
)	
Filed:	January 8, 1999)	Docket No.: 3797.1-8-1
)	
Title:	Method and Apparatus for)	
	Use of Associated Memory)	
	With Large Key Spaces)	

DECLARATION OF PETER R. FENNER UNDER 37 C.F.R. §1.131

I, Peter R. Fenner, being of legal age and capacity, upon personal knowledge, declare as follows:

1. My name is Peter R. Fenner.
2. I am the inventor of the subject matter set forth in claims 19-28 and 32-40 of the patent application identified above ("my invention").
3. During 1989, I was the Vice Commodore of the Snipe Class International Racing Association (SCIRA), an international sports organization. During 1989, I was also Vice President of Engineering of Lightbus Technology, Inc.
4. I conceived my invention prior to February 9, 1989. Prior to February 9, 1989, I submitted a proposal to the "Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command, Department of the Navy" under the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program. The proposal titled "An addressing technique for U.S. Navy traffic in a multimedia environment" described my invention. A true and correct copy of the proposal as submitted is attached hereto as Exhibit A.
5. Prior to February 9, 1989, I made inquiries at various companies to gather information on parts, such as data modems, optical transmitters, optical receivers, fiber optic bypass switches, Ethernet adapters, and Ethernet bridges. These parts were to be used to develop a Fiber Distributed Data Interface (FDDI) backbone switch/router to test and reduce to practice my invention (the "FDDI switch/router").
6. Between February 9 and February 16, 1989, I received information about a NetBIOS toolkit used to build networking software, had discussions with a consultant (the "Consultant") regarding approaches for the design of software for the switch/router, and had discussions with a software contractor (the "Software Contractor") about developing the software for the FDDI switch/router to test my invention and about the costs of such development.
7. Between February 17 and February 21, 1989, I was performing my duties as Vice Commodore of SCIRA and made travel arrangements for attending a U.S. sailing meet and inquired about the possibility of acquiring discounted airline tickets for the U.S. sailing team to fly to Japan for the Snipe World Championships.

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8. Between February 22 and February 27, 1989, I inquired about networking software products from a software company, FDDI products advertised by another company, and had discussions with a company to determine their interest in testing an FDDI switch/router based on my invention.

9. On February 28, 1989, in my capacity as Vice Commodore of SCIRA, I had discussions with other officers of SCIRA regarding the logistics of shipping boats from the U.S. to Japan for the Snipe World Championships and some other SCIRA issues.

10. Between March 1 and March 6, 1989, I discussed with an employee of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the possibility of having my invention tested by NASA using the FDDI switch/router. During this time, in connection with my invention, I also did research on automatic startup and synchronization of bridge nodes on a token ring network and had discussions with an employee of a company regarding FDDI adapters.

11. Between March 7 and March 15, 1989, I was performing my duties as Vice Commodore of SCIRA, which included extensive travel. During this time, I sent a letter to American Airlines regarding getting travel discounts to Japan for the U.S. sailing team and made travel arrangements to go to Chicago for the U.S. Yacht Racing Union Spring Meeting. During this time I also participated in the Snipe Midwestern Championships in Florida and had discussions with past and present officers of SCIRA regarding Snipe Class International issues raised in Florida.

12. On March 16, 1989, I made travel arrangements to go to Houston, Texas to discuss testing of a prototype of a FDDI switch/router based on my invention with an employee of NASA. I also had discussions with the Software Contractor.

13. Between March 17 and March 19, 1989, I participated in the U.S. Yacht Racing Union Spring Meeting in Chicago. At this meeting, I requested and received funding from USYRU for travel for U.S. competitors to the Snipe World Championship in Japan.

14. Between March 20 and March 22, 1989, in connection with developing an FDDI router to test my invention, I had discussions with a company regarding their inter-computer communication products, made inquiries at another company to determine their interest in testing a FDDI switch/router based on my invention, had discussions with a company to explore the possibility of the joint development of the FDDI switch/router and went to NASA for discussions regarding the possibility of testing of the FDDI switch/router.

15. Between March 23, 1989 and March 27, 1989, I was performing my duties as Vice Commodore of SCIRA and, among other things, had discussions with a SCIRA member regarding details of bidding for the 1990 North American Snipe Championships.

16. On March 28, 1989, I had discussions with a computer company regarding the configuration of a personal computer for development work related to my invention.

17. On March 29, 1989, I had discussions with a SCIRA Executive Director regarding U.S. National Championships and Snipe World Championships.

18. Between March 30 and April 12, 1989, I had discussions with various companies regarding their networking products in an effort to find suitable parts for my FDDI switch/router. During this time, I also had discussions with the Consultant regarding design plans and schedules for the software for the FDDI switch/router, had discussions with the computer company regarding the personal computer

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to be used for development work related to my invention, and had discussions with a communications company regarding testing my FDDI switch/router.

19. Between April 13 and April 19, 1989, in my capacity as Vice Commodore of SCIRA, I worked on U.S. Yacht Racing Union funding. I also had discussions with a NetBIOS toolkit company regarding a possible test site at a communications company in California for testing a FDDI switch/router based on my invention. I also acquired a copy of a C language I/O driver source code for the FDDI adapter of the toolkit company.

20. Between April 20 and April 28, 1989, in my capacity as Vice Commodore of SCIRA, I had discussions about the logistics of the U.S. National Championships and the logistics of getting boats to Japan for the 1989 Snipe World Championships. I also ordered some Ethernet cables for the FDDI switch/router.

21. Between May 1 and May 5, 1989, in connection with developing the FDDI router to test my invention, I performed research on object oriented definition of routing tables. I also started negotiations with the Naval Ocean Systems Center (NOSC) on a contract under the SBIR, initiated contact with a Computer Science professor (the "Computer Science Professor") who was a subcontractor under the SBIR contract and also had discussions with the Consultant who was designing the software for the FDDI router.

22. On May 8, 1989, in my capacity as Vice Commodore of SCIRA, I had discussions with a former Commodore of SCIRA regarding protocol for a World Board meeting and to get background information on long standing international class issues.

23. Between May 9 and May 23, 1989, in connection with developing the FDDI router to test my invention, I researched and was developing the FDDI switch/router access tables, and researched multi-cast routing, outbound routing, minimum spanning tree construction and link state operations. I also had discussions with the Consultant regarding switch/router simulation parameters. I also gathered information on pricing of FDDI adapters for use with my FDDI router, held talks with another personal computer vendor (the "Computer Vendor") to determine whether their equipment could be used as a basis for my FDDI switch/router, and had discussions with another professor regarding performing subcontract work on the SBIR contract. I called the Computer Science Professor to set up a meeting to discuss work statement and contract details for the SBIR contract and had discussions with my contact at the NOSC regarding the SBIR contract.

24. Between May 24 and May 25, 1989, in my capacity as Vice Commodore of SCIRA, I had discussions with Snipe Class sailboat builders regarding the number of boats that may be packed into a shipping container. I also had discussions with a shipping company regarding special shipping rates for shipping boats from Florida to Japan.

25. On May 26, 1989, I met with the Computer Science Professor regarding work statement for the SBIR contract.

26. Between May 27 and May 29, 1989, I participated in the Memorial Day weekend regatta at a local lake.

27. Between May 30 and June 7, 1989, I researched minimum spanning tree problem and its realization in an Industry Standards Organization (ISO) router in connection with developing an FDDI router to test my invention. During this time I traveled to NASA to secure a test site for my invention. I also had discussions regarding the SBIR contract with the Computer Science Professor. I also received

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and started reviewing the SBIR contract from NOSC. I also had discussions with the shipping company confirming special rates for shipping boats from Florida to Japan and made hotel arrangements for U.S. Snipe Class National Championships to be held in Florida.

28. On June 8, 1989, I made an appointment to meet Mr. Mike O'Neil and Mr. Alfred E. Hall of the law firm of Gardere & Wynne to discuss the SBIR contract and to discuss preparation and filing of a patent application for my invention on my behalf. I also continued my research on the minimum spanning tree problem for an ISO router.

29. On June 9, 1989, I met with Mr. O'Neil and Mr. Hall. On that day, I also met with the Consultant concerning simulation definitions to test my invention. I also prepared notes on uniformly distributed address detection tables for media access level (MAC) bridge, basic address index table construction, learning addresses, address index table management, generalized learning process, processing of address symbols, and building address index tables in preparation for my meeting with Mr. Hall the following morning regarding the patent application for my invention.

30. Between June 10 and June 12, 1989, I worked with Mr. Hall on drafting the patent application. I also reviewed the draft of the patent application and executed the relevant documents for filing on June 12, 1989.

31. Between June 13 and June 15, 1989, I continued work on the simulation definition for testing my invention. During this time, I noticed various typographical and technical errors in the patent application filed on June 12, 1989. I informed Mr. Hall of the errors in the patent application as filed on June 12, 1989.

32. On June 16, 1989, U.S. Patent Application, Serial No. 07/367,012, titled "Message Routing System For Shared Communication Media Networks" containing a description of my invention was filed in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

33. All statements made herein are of my own knowledge and are believed to be true and correct; and further these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. §1001, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application for patent commented on herein.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on October 31, 2003



Peter R. Fenner

EXHIBIT A

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOD No. 89.1

SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH (SBIR) PROGRAM PHASE 1—FY 1989 PROPOSAL COVER SHEET

Topic Number N89-037 ☐ Army ☒ Navy ☐ Air Force ☐ DARPA ☐ DNA
☐ SDIO

Proposal Title: An addressing technique for U.S. Navy traffic in a multimedia environment

Submitted By: Firm LIGHTBUS Technology, Inc.

Address 600 Goodwin Drive

City Richardson, State TX Zip Code 75081

Submitted To: (Activity identified with the topic) Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command, Department of the Navy

Address 2511 Jefferson Davis Highway Room IE58

City Arlington, State VA Zip Code 22202

Small Business Certification:

The above firm certifies it is a small business firm and meets the definition stated in the Small Business Act 15 U.S.C. 631 and in the Definition Section of the Program Solicitation.

The above firm certifies that it qualifies as a minority or disadvantaged small business as defined in the Definition Section of the Program Announcement. Yes ☒ No ☐

The above firm certifies that it qualifies as a woman-owned small business firm: Yes ☐ No ☒

This proposal has been submitted to other US Government agency/agencies or DOD components, or the same DOD component. If SBIR proposal, list Topic Number.

Yes ☐ ; Name(s) _____
No ☒

Disclosure permission statement as follows:

All data on Appendix A is releasable information. All data on Appendix B, for an awarded contract, is also releasable.

Will you permit the Government to disclose the information on Appendix B, if your proposal does not result in an award, to any party that may be interested in contacting you for further information or possible investment? Yes ☒ No ☐

Number of employees including all affiliates (average for preceding 12 months): 1

Proposed Cost (Phase I): \$50,000.00 Proposed Duration: 6 months (not to exceed six months).

Project Manager/Principal Investigator

Name Peter R. Fenner

Title V.P. Engineering

Signature _____

Date 1/4/89

Telephone (214) 783-1349

Corporate Official (Business)

Name Peter R. Fenner

Title Secretary/Treasurer

Signature _____

Date 1/4/89

Telephone (214) 783-1349

For any purpose other than to evaluate the proposal, this data except Appendix A and B shall not be disclosed outside the Government and shall not be duplicated, used, or disclosed in whole or in part, provided that if a contract is awarded to this proposer as a result of or in connection with the submission of this data, the Government shall have the right to duplicate, use, or disclose the data to the extent provided in the funding agreement. This restriction does not limit the Government's right to use information contained in the data if it is obtained from another source without restriction. The data subject to this restriction is contained in page(s) all of this proposal. Failure to fill in all appropriate spaces may cause your proposal to be disqualified.

Nothing on this page is classified or proprietary information/data
Original page No. 1

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH (SBIR) PROGRAM
PHASE 1—FY 1989
PROJECT SUMMARY**

Topic No. N89-037Military Department/Agency Navy**Name and Address of Proposing Small Business Firm**

LIGHTBUS Technology, Inc.
600 Goodwin Drive
Richardson, Texas 75081

Name and Title of Principal Investigator

Peter R. Fenner - Vice President of Engineering

Proposal Title

An addressing technique for U.S. Navy traffic in a multimedia environment

Technical Abstract (Limit your abstract to 200 words with no classified or proprietary information/data.)

Proposes development of a routing table access method which treats network addresses as variable length octet strings without internal structure - i.e. as flat addresses - to simplify the handling of mobile end-system simultaneously connected to multiple access points. Specific routing table access and management techniques are proposed which allow rapid access in a single probe while limiting the size of the table to the currently active network addresses. Hierarchical, flat, physical, logical or a mixture of address structures are all accessed with equal ease using the same process. Multi-cast message routing is efficiently processed.

Anticipated Benefits/Potential Commercial Applications of the Research or Development

A high speed, ISO (GOSIP) Internet process which handles multi-cast messages to multiple, mobile hosts will be possible using the proposed approach. The technique is also applicable to real-time database applications such as a network name service.

List a maximum of 8 Key Words that describe the Project.

ISO Internet, Network Addressing, Routing Tables, Multi-Cast Routing, Storage Allocation

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a. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROBLEM AND OPPORTUNITY

LIGHTBUS Technology, Inc. proposes to develop addressing formats that support U.S. Navy traffic types without imposing a heavy burden on communication resources. Specifically, we propose an internet router based on a flat *logical* address space which provides efficient routing of both multi-cast and uni-cast packets independent of the internal network address format or structure. The proposed arithmetic coding technique can handle hierarchical, flat, or other address structures with equal ease and efficiency using reasonably sized memory tables.

Our proposal includes three specific innovations in the design and implementation of internet routing tables. These are:

1. Employ a reversible arithmetic code compression technique to reduce the logical network address of up to 160 bits to a unique integer directory index smaller than 32 bits while preserving any hierarchical ordering of the network address. Efficient code compression techniques have not been applied to large, sparse address spaces as a directory access method. In the absence of such techniques, hierarchical address structures have been employed to reduce the routing table size.
2. Access the routing tables using the network address as a variable length octet string with no known internal structure. This new flat address routing approach overcomes the motives underlying the use of hierarchical routing while simplifying the problems of addressing highly mobile end systems (e.g., computers on ships, aircraft) that are simultaneously connected to multiple communications paths and employ multi-cast message traffic.
3. Employ dynamic hashing, dynamic memory allocation, and caching techniques to automatically adjust the size of the routing table to accommodate the number of end-system addresses currently active in the communications system. These techniques provide a selection of approaches to allow graceful degradation of the routing efficiency when the memory available for routing tables is full. Approaches include moving up the hierarchy (i.e., use fewer index bits) and caching the most recently used active address records. Selection and control of the approach used can be automatic or under the command of a network management authority.

LIGHTBUS Technology proposes an internet routing table structure that uses a flat logical address structure to provide fast and efficient route processing of both multi-cast and

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uni-cast message traffic. We propose to remove the address structure from the design and operation of the internet routing by treating the address as an octet string without internal structure. This approach is made possible by employing an arithmetic code compression technique as a hashing function for the routing table access method. By managing and manipulating logical network addresses, mobile end-systems can keep the same network addresses as they move from access point to access point. Similarly, group addresses may be allocated without regard to their physical network connection.

An overview of the proposed arithmetic coding routing table design is shown in Figure 1. Arithmetic code compression uses the statistics of occurrence of various octet values to compress an encoded network address into a shorter unique bit string which preserves the numerical hierarchy of the original network address. If the compressed bit string is too long to access the available directory, then the string may be truncated by removing some low order bits (i.e., move up the hierarchy.) Further reduction, if necessary, is obtained by adjusting (i.e., hashing) the bit string modulo the size of the directory to create an index into the directory. Whether truncation or hashing is required is a function of the size of the directory relative to the number of valid network addresses; determining the requirement for hashing or truncation is a subject of the proposed research.

The directory contains the compressed address (before truncation or hashing) and pointers to the entries for that address in the outbound record and multi-cast record lists. An outbound record contains the routing information for this address when used as a destination, be it uni-cast or multi-cast. A multi-cast record is accessed using the source address of a packet with a group destination (i.e., a multi-cast) and contains the information needed to limit the propagation of multi-cast packets from this particular source.

Such an approach offers the promise of single probe access while allowing a practical table size which varies linearly with the number of active addresses. By processing a flat logical address structure, we allow the network address design to be placed in the Name Service where it can be automatically structured and managed to meet the Navy's overall needs for rapid access, transmission efficiency, rapid reconfiguration, and security.

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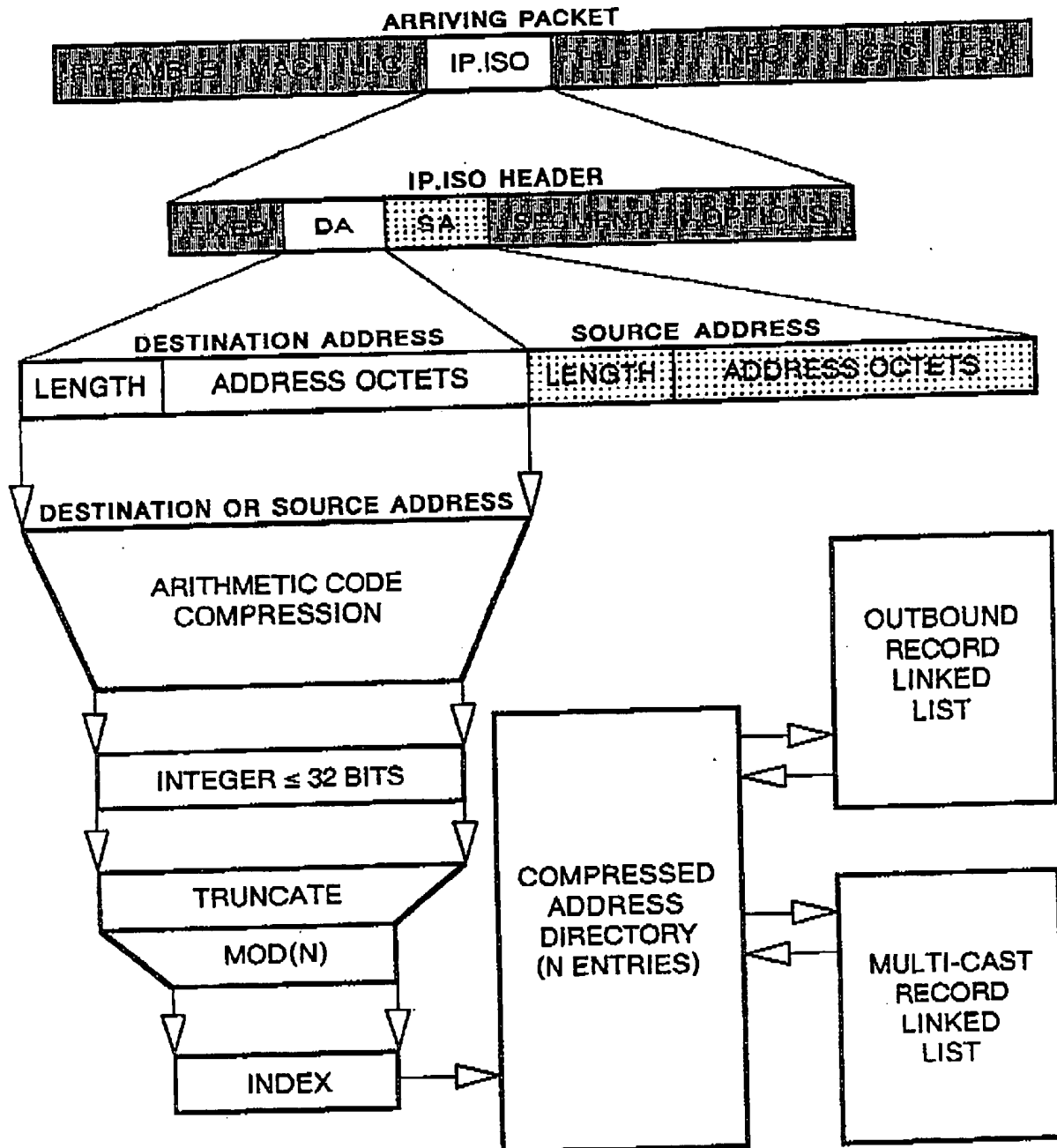


FIGURE 1 ADDRESS COMPRESSION FOR ROUTING TABLE INDEX

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Hidden Assumptions of Hierarchical Addressing

A multi-cast message is a single message transmitted by the source to a group of destinations. Rather than sending a uni-cast to each member of the group, multi-cast allows the internet routing entities to duplicate the packets as necessary to ensure that the message reaches all group members. These internet entities must efficiently propagate multi-cast packets to networks with group members without burdening nets without group members. This requires keeping track of the outbound ports to members of each group. In addition, a filtering technique is required to duplicate packets only to low cost routes from the source since, without source filtering, a destination station within a group could receive many copies of the datagram transported over different paths. Such multi-cast flooding wastes network bandwidth. This multi-cast capability requires a level sophistication in source address processing not currently employed in standard ISO internet routers.

The proposed arithmetic coded routing table design provides direct support for mobile, multi-homed, and shared network end systems employing both multi-cast and uni-cast messaging while minimizing the effects of the hidden assumptions that have lead to reducing the routing table size by embracing hierarchical routing schemes. These hidden assumptions and the solutions afforded using our approach are:

Assumption 1: The processing load of the router CPU increases as the size of the routing table increases.

Solution: The proposed arithmetic coding routing table access method has a small, fixed amount of computation for a fixed sized network address, and the computation varies linearly only with a change in the length of the address field. The amount of computation required to process one address is independent of the routing table size and the number of active network addresses.

Assumption 2: Computer memory is a scarce and expensive resource; therefore, reducing the amount of memory needed should be a primary design goal.

Solution: Our proposed approach uses whatever memory is available. The more memory available, the better the performance. With the large sizes and modest cost of memory for today's computers, we believe it is clearly cost effective to use this additional memory wisely to achieve the operational flexibility demanded by modern naval environments.

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Assumption 3. Servicing a logical network address structure requires more router CPU processing than one based on physical addresses.

Solution: The proposed arithmetic coding with dynamic hashing has the same processing for any underlying address structure, be it logical, physical, flat or hierarchical. We propose providing for network addresses what memory mapping provides for computer programs, allowing the network addresses to be compiled and executed in a logical address space which is dynamically mapped to the physical space at run time.

Assumption 4: Hierarchical routing is deterministic and operates in real time.

Solution: It is, but only for the level of the hierarchy it can see! Any faults, congestion, or alternate paths that exist below its level cannot be incorporated into a routing solution. The proposed flat routing has the option of an adjustable, two level hierarchy which allows the router or the network manager to tune the routing operation and its associated inter-router traffic.

Technical Approach

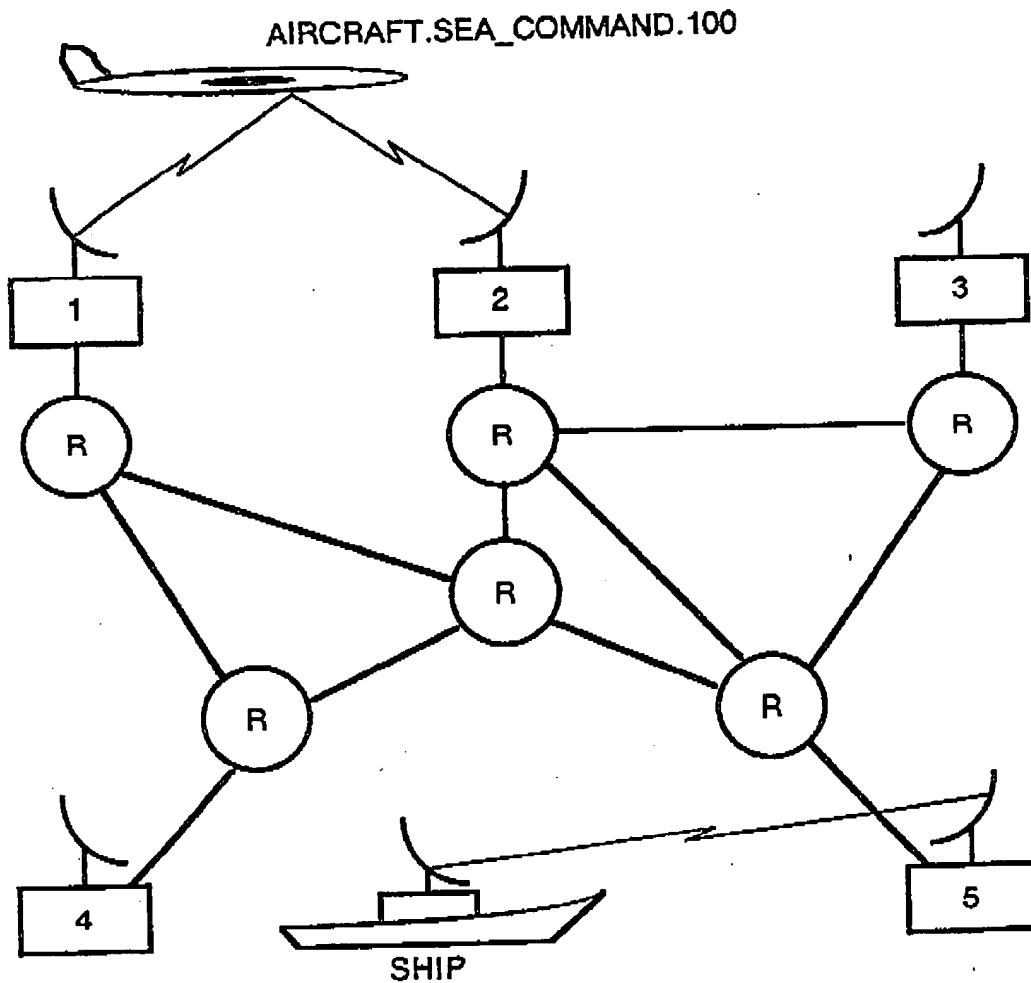
The U.S. Navy and DOD communication networks services its stationary and mobile users with a wide variety of media ranging from satellite links, high frequency radio, the Navy signal net to local area networks (LANs), DDN, and dedicated point-to-point circuits See Figure 2.) Local area networks are proliferating in land based office environments as well as command and control support areas. Shipboard LANs, including Safenet I (IEEE 802.5 Token Ring) and Safenet II (ANSI X.3-139 FDDI), are being developed to support command, control, communications and intelligence (C3I) on board U.S. Navy combat vessels. The use of standard ISO internet protocols and the development of very high performance, low latency packet switched gateways between these networks is critical to reliable communications during crisis and engagement scenarios.

LIGHTBUS Technology will focus on the design issues associated with addressing and routing. Our primary goal is to demonstrate the technical feasibility of using a flat network address routing table directory structure to efficiently support both multi-cast and uni-cast routing. Efficient multi-cast routing in the OSI internet environment requires source address evaluation to prevent unnecessary flooding of the network with multi-cast packets.

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AS AIRCRAFT.SEA_COMMAND.100 MOVES FROM STATION 1 TO 2 AND THEN TO 3:

- ROUTER 1 DETECTS AIRCRAFT AND UPDATES NETWORK
- ROUTER 2 THEN DETECTS AIRCRAFT AND UPDATES NETWORK
- ROUTER 1 DISCONNECTS AND UPDATES NETWORK
- ROUTER 3 DETECTS AIRCRAFT AND UPDATES NETWORK

FIGURE 2 MULTI-HOMED, MOBILE HOSTS

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Ultimate Benefit of Flat Address Routing Directories. The proposed program will provide the U.S. Navy and perhaps the entire DOD with a very fast, automatically expandable, source filtered ISO internet routing scheme totally independent of the internal logical or physical structure of the network addresses it is routing. Using our approach, addresses are just unique numbers represented by a string of octets of known length. Each internet router learns the location of these numbers within the network either from the internet protocol traffic, from the source addresses of the packets it receives, or from a network management protocol.

Address independent ISO routing tables provide the following direct benefits:

- Provides a very fast routing table access scheme supporting fast packet switch designs for very high-speed media such as FDDI (SAFENET II) and DS3 data circuits.
- Allows source address filtering for efficient multi-cast operation and security partitioning of the network.
- Allows independent automatic generation and management of network addresses from a user name space by a network name service. The same internet software can be used by different networks with different address structures.
- Allows for orderly expansion, restructuring, and redesign of the user name space without changing the internet code or table structure. In fact, a new name space and its attendant new address structure can coexist during a name space structure change, allowing the change to be phased in without system downtime.
- Reduces life cycle system costs because the ISO internet routers automatically adapt to network changes and the can be expanded without routing table modification.

Approach to Designing Multi-Cast Routing Tables. The IP.ISO internet protocol provides a connection-less or datagram service between stations on a network. Data to be sent from one station to another is encapsulated by the Network Layer in an internet datagram with an IP header specifying the global network addresses of the destination and source station. This IP datagram is then encapsulated in the logical link control (LLC) and physical layer protocol headers and sent to the network. A router removes the incoming physical and LLC header, looks up the destination and source addresses in its routing table, selects the appropriate outbound link (or links in the case of a multi-cast) from the routing table choices, and passes the IP datagram packet to those channels for LLC encapsulation and transmission. With multi-cast datagrams, the router must determine which outbound links represent the shortest paths from this particular source to the group destinations and duplicate the packet for each shortest path.

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The ISO internet protocol (IP) header has four parts. These are:

<u>PART</u>	<u>LENGTH</u>
Fixed	9 octets
Address	variable between 2 and 512 octets
Segmentation	5 octets
Options	variable

In the IP.ISO header the addresses are of the form:

Destination address = Length(1 octet), Address_octets
 Source address = Length(1 octet), Address_octets

From the IP.ISO header format we see that the starting position and length of both the destination and source address fields are known. Therefore, the proposed flat address routing table directory structures have available the length and values of the address octets to locate a unique table entry for that address. Sources addresses are also destinations and one directory is kept for both with different pointers to the outbound and multi-cast records.

Multi-Cast Routing. Efficient multi-cast requires some evaluation of the shortest route to all members of the group from the source location. The approach employed depends on the routing technique. Early ARPAnet used Distance vector routing, but has since migrated to Link-state routing, also known as "New-ARPAnet" or "Shortest-path-first" routing. The Link-state algorithm has been proposed by ANSI as an ISO standard for intra-domain routing (ISO TC97 SC6). We propose developing a directory and routing table structure for the Link-state approach.

The ISO internet routing task is self learning. The routing information is entered into the routing tables as a result of the internet routing protocol activity or network management protocols. When a router starts up, it sends out "I am here" messages using the internet routing protocol. All the adjacent routers send back IP routing protocol packets which, when combined with the inbound channel, contain the information necessary to fill in the routing tables for all active internet addresses.

When processing a multi-cast, the internet task uses both the destination and source address to access the routing table to obtain information defining which outbound ports should be used for a multi-cast to this group (destination address) from this source. This multi-cast routing table keeps much more information than uni-cast only routing, including data about the source of a multi-cast message, and has the form shown in Table I.

Table I Multi-Cast Routing Table Data

<u>Source and</u> <u>Destination Address</u>	<u>Destination Outbound Route</u> <u>Costs</u>	<u>Source Multi-Cast Route</u> <u>Costs</u>
(128 bits)	(number of routes) x (8 bits per route)	(number of routes) x (8 bits per route)

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This two dimensional array is potentially very large; up to 250 bytes per address times the number of endpoint addresses. Several facts concerning the operation of the routing table can be used to reduce the operational size of the table, including:

- Both the outbound and multi-cast route costs are only needed for the ports which lead to that address, not every incident port on the router.
- Only source addresses which have sent packets to a group address require the multi-cast route cost information.
- Group addresses cannot be sources, so they do not need the multi-cast data.
- Only a portion of the total system addresses are active at one time, so all the valid addresses do not need to be resident all the time.

Our proposal is to use code compression of the address plus dynamic hashing and dynamic memory allocation to store the currently active addresses in the routing table, thereby reducing the table to a practical size for use on contemporary microprocessor systems. Table II shows a comparison of various access methods.

Table II Routing Table Access Methods

<u>Table Structure</u>	<u>Amount of Memory Used</u> [times a constant]	<u>Relative Speed of Access</u> [times a constant]
Sorted Tables	= number of addresses [grows linearly]	= log(number of addresses) [slows with more addresses]
Trees	= exp(length of address) x (number of addresses) [grows geometrically]	= length of address [constant per octet]
Hashed Tables	= number of addresses [grows linearly]	= length of address [constant per octet]

Since the addresses are extremely large binary numbers (up to 2^{160}), the address must be compressed via some technique to a number within the range of current computer technology i.e., 16 to 32 bits. Then this compressed address can be used to access the routing tables. Ideally, the compression technique would reduce the address field to a unique binary number with a number of bits equal to the smallest power of two greater than the actual number of valid addresses in the network. This smallest set of bits which will not duplicate entries or lose information is called the minimum entropy encoding. The proposed technique — arithmetic coding — comes close to achieving the minimum entropy encoding.

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d. PHASE I TECHNICAL OBJECTIVES

Our overall objective will be to develop practical directory structures and algorithms which will operate in real time on available mini and micro computer systems. Our specific technical objectives are to: develop a theoretical foundation, determine the memory size and processing speed required to execute the algorithms, and conduct a comparative analysis of traffic types.

Develop Theoretical Foundation. A key question relative to the routing table application is whether the proposed arithmetic coding directory access method detects all valid addresses. This has been an important criterion used in our analysis and development of the various methods we have investigated. Under this objective, LIGHTBUS will develop a formal verification that the method meets this criteria. Such verification may dictate some modifications of the proposed procedure to guarantee it will always detect valid addresses and reject invalid ones.

Determine Memory Size and Processing Speed Required. In order to select and configure a computer system to perform the internet routing function using the proposed access method, numerical relationships must be established which characterize the memory size, memory speed, and processing speed needed for a particular data rate and number of network addresses. These relationships can be used both to compare various methods and to size a computer to meet a specific application requirement.

For the proposed arithmetic coded routing table access method, this project will provide specific numerical relationships which allow the computation of the memory size, memory access speed, and processor speed necessary to perform the access method for a specified data arrival rate and a specified number of network addresses. In particular, the following relationships shall be developed:

1. The memory size in octets required as a function of:
 - a. The number of network and multi-cast addresses
 - b. The number of octets in the address field
 - c. The number of communication ports per node.

Memory size will be the combination of that required by the routing data structure, the source related optimum broadcast data structure, and all parameter tables.

2. The number of integer operations and their precision as a function of:
 - a. The number of network and multi-cast addresses
 - b. The number of octets in the address field
 - c. The number of communication ports per node.
3. The memory access speed in accesses per second and the processor computational rate in integer operations per second as a function of the aggregate incoming data rate.

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Comparative Analysis of Traffic Types. Determine under what conditions, if any, the access method would be realizable with current microprocessor and memory technology. The specific metric chosen to make comparisons shall be justified by reference to actual hardware currently available. The following comparisons will be performed:

1. The variation in required memory as the ratio of multi-cast to uni-cast network addresses changes from 0% to 100%.
2. The variation in computations required as the ratio of multi-cast to uni-cast network addresses varies from 0% to 100%.

These are of significant interest because networks in general, and the Navy's traffic mix in particular, are using more and more distributed applications where multi-cast is an efficient communications mechanism. The cost in memory and processing of providing a generalized multi-cast capability at the internet level is an important factor to be able to evaluate before committing to an overall network design for the next several decades.

e. PHASE I WORK PLAN

LIGHTBUS Technology proposes a six month proof of concept project with three major tasks, each with a set of subtasks. Figure 3 shows the schedule for the tasks identified below in Table III.

Table III Phase I Work Plan

Task 1 Routing Table Design	
1.1	Technology Review
1.2	Define Efficiency of Network Address Compression
1.3	Design Data Structures and Algorithms
Task 2 Proof of Principle	
2.1	Develop Simulation of Routing Process
2.2	Trial Runs of the Simulation
2.3	Demonstration of Routing Process
Task 3 Reports	
3.1	Monthly Status Reports
3.2	Final Project Report

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Figure 3 Phase I Project Plan

NAME	ESTIMATE	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Se
1.000007 Plan							
1. Routing Table Design							
- Contract Startup	20						
- Technology Review	30d						
- Compression Efficiency Analysis	80d						
- Design Data Structures and Algorithm	45d						
+ Proof of Principle							
- Develop Simulation of Routing Process	80d						
- Trial Runs of Simulation	100						
- Demonstration of Routing Process	30						
+ Deliverable Reports							
- Monthly Status Reports	60						
- Final Project Report	300						

TASK 1: Routing Table Design

OBJECTIVE: A complete design of the routing table data structure, access algorithms, and processing sequences will be developed using arithmetic code compression of the address to produce an index into a dynamically hashed directory which holds pointers to the active routing records for that network address. The correctness and processing performance of these algorithms and data structures, and in particular the arithmetic code compression, will be developed using accepted mathematical and statistical techniques. A scholar in the field of computer science and real-time operating system design will be employed to review the design, guide the mathematical model development, and monitor the validity of the mathematical techniques employed.

SUBTASK 1.1: Technology Review

PERFORMED BY: P. R. Fenner and SMU Consultant

DESCRIPTION: Locate, collect, review, and catalog additional technical and engineering literature on topics relevant to compressing binary data strings and accessing tables with a large key (network address) space. The following topics are of particular interest, as they relate directly to the proposed routing table design:

- Mathematical and statistical analysis of code compression
- Techniques for table access in $O(1)$ probes
- Design and analysis of dynamic (extensible or virtual) hashing techniques
- Methods for designing perfect hashing functions.

Within 25 miles of the LIGHTBUS facility are three major universities with engineering and science libraries: Southern Methodist University and the Universities of Texas at Dallas and Arlington, Texas. In addition to their substantial collections of reference materials, the libraries provide on-line access to national technical reference data bases. LIGHTBUS Technology has also made use of the DTIC in preparing this proposal.

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SUBTASK 1.2: Define Efficiency of Network Address Compression**PERFORMED BY: P. R. Fenner and SMU Consultant**

DESCRIPTION: Use the information collected in the technology review and other sources to develop a mathematical relationship between the length of the network address, the number of known valid addresses, and the size of the compressed arithmetically coded network address. The effectiveness of the proposed routing table access technique depends on the efficiency with which arithmetic coding is able to compress the network address presented. If the approach can be shown to be very efficient under the strict parameters of the network address, then little or no hashing may be required. The compressed number could be used directly as the index to the routing directory. Currently, it is known that arithmetic coding approaches a minimum entropy compression and that the number of bits needed to represent the encoded ensemble can be estimated statistically. This fact forms a starting point for specific analysis in this application.

If the compression is inadequate to directly access a reasonable sized directory, then two other strategies will then be employed to reduce the compressed address to a directory index hashing; modulo arithmetic to discard the high order bits, and hierarchical truncation to discard lower order bits. The effects of hashing are sufficiently understood that a statistical relationship can be developed. The implications of hierarchical truncation (or round-off) are heavily dependent on the hierarchical structure of the uncompressed network addresses. A relationship between the number of bits truncated from the uncompressed address as a function of the bits truncated from the compressed address will be developed to guide this operation. The combination of these relationships will provide the parameters necessary to constrain the size of the directory necessary for a given number of valid addresses of a particular maximum uncompressed length. The results of this analysis may also place some useful constraints on the way the Name Service is allowed to create network addresses.

SUBTASK 1.3: Design of Routing Table Data Structures and Algorithms**PERFORMED BY: P. R. Fenner and SMU Consultant**

DESCRIPTION: The detailed analysis and modular design of the data structures and algorithms for routing table creation, access, and update will be carried out using computer-aided software for real-time engineering (CASE) tools available from PROMOD, Inc. These tools, PROMOD/RT structured analysis for real-time systems and PROMOD/MD for modular design, run on PCs as well as many workstations and DEC/VAX environments. PROMOD provides a complete set of real-time system development tools including source code generators for Ada, C, and Pascal. These are important for Phase II, where development will employ the Ada programming language. All programming proposed for Phase I will be performed in the C language.

The CASE tools provide Yourdon/deMarko design methodologies combined with the Boeing/Hatley extensions for the design and analysis of real-time software systems. Features include global analysis over the model and automatic report documentation designed to satisfy DOD requirements. By using these tools, LIGHTBUS can enforce precise interface definition and information hiding to maximize the reusability of the resultant software modules. Using these CASE tools provides LIGHTBUS with a rapid and concise method for developing the detailed design of the routing table access method.

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The proposed routing table data structure consists of a dynamically sized hashed directory containing the compressed address value and pointers to the outbound and the multi-cast cost records. An overview of the basic data structure is presented in Figure 4. These two types of cost records are each dynamically allocated lists of currently active addresses, linked as timer queues to provide time resident accounting.

When a record enters the table, it is linked onto the timer queue and given the requested Hold_time less the Delta_time of the prior entry. Alternately, the same linked data structure can be used to keep a list of the most recently used records by linking a record to the head of the list each time it is accessed. Each record also keeps a count of the number of times this record has been accessed for purposes of traffic analysis. The link list data structure is used to quickly determine "old" or "least recently used" address records to delete or swap-out when memory is full and a new address becomes active.

TASK 2: Proof of Principle

OBJECTIVE: Perform a demonstration of the proposed flat logical address routing method using a simulation. The complete router operation will be simulated to demonstrate both correct operation and performance under the most likely and worst-case scenarios. These simulations will be performed on an Apple Macintosh II personal computer using the EXTEND simulation program from Imagine That, Inc. EXTEND allow discrete and continuous simulations with interactive, graphic control and display of the simulated system. This is accomplished by graphically interconnecting simulation blocks which contain a function of the input variables. The functions are programmed using C code and an extensive set of predefined library routines. Random number generators, queues, delays, and other standard simulation functions are also available.

SUBTASK 2.1: Develop Simulation of Routing Process

PERFORMED BY: F. T. Elliott and P. R. Fenner

DESCRIPTION: A simulation of the handling of the IP.ISO header through the complete routing process will be designed and developed. Using the EXCEL package on a Mac II, the following phases of the IP.ISO header processing will be included in the simulation:

- IP.ISO header generator
- Receiver queue to hold incoming packets
- Received checksum processing simulation
- Data compression of the destination address
- Data compression of the source address
- Routing directory hashed table access
- Linked list routing record access
- New uni-cast address active
- New multi-cast address active
- Route decision processing (determine least cost)
- Output queues for two outbound ports
- A segmentation processing delay for each port
- An output checksum processing delay for each port
- Terminating processes for each port to gather delay data

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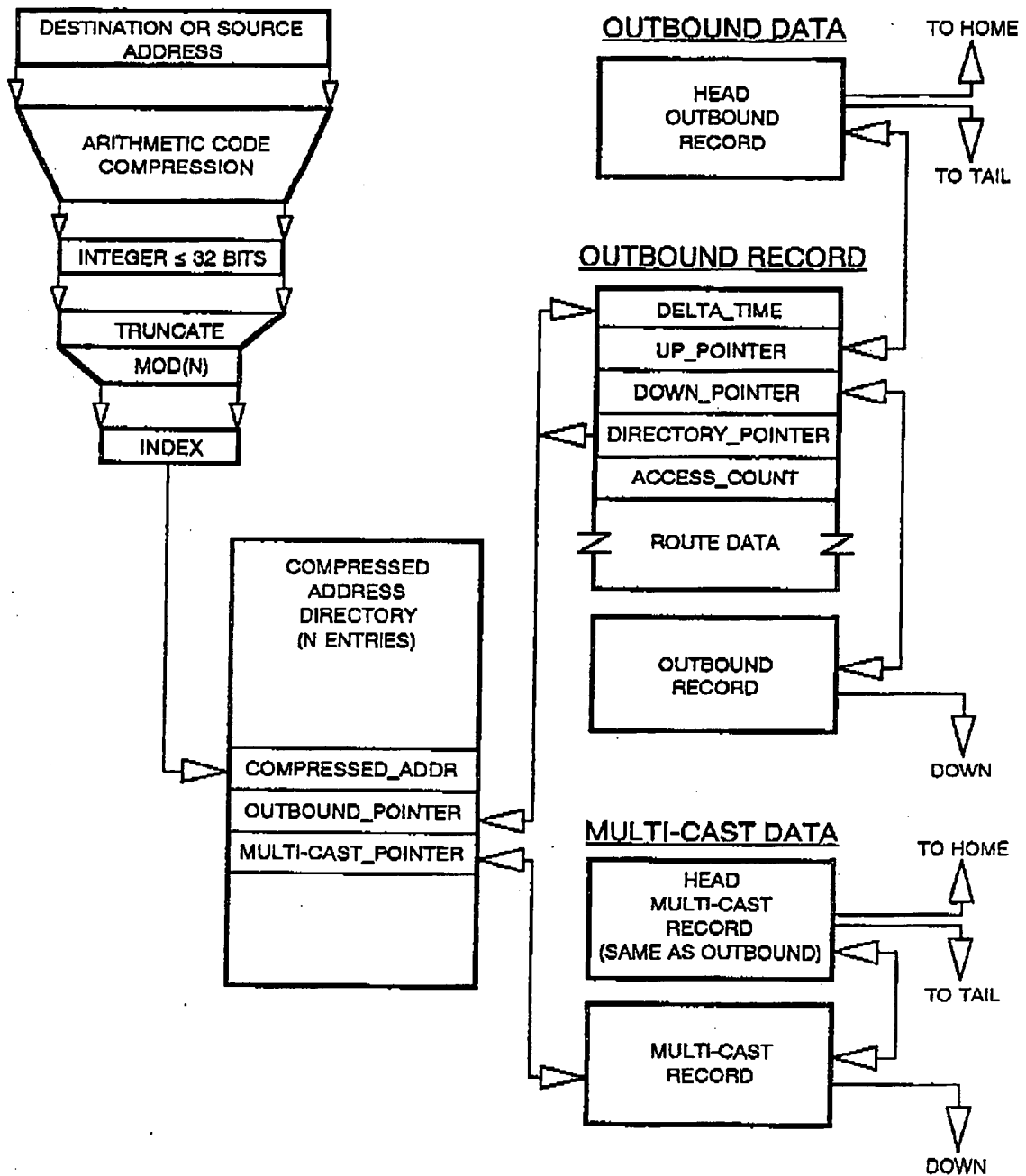


FIGURE 4 ROUTING TABLE DATA STRUCTURE

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These, and other processing blocks which may be needed, will be connected to simulate the routing process under a conditions of statistically varied speed and distribution patterns of the arriving packet types, headers, and packet lengths. IP.ISO header generator creates headers with types (uni-cast or multi-cast), addresses and lengths from random distributions for processing through the routing simulation. The ratio of uni-cast to multi-cast packets will be statistically variable as will the distribution of the outbound route taken. The terminating processes will then accumulate the statistics of the processing delay from the receiver queue to the terminating process to provide the results of the conditions being simulated. For the critical portions of the arithmetic coding, directory management, and record list management, a detailed model of the operation will be used. Other portions of the routing operation, such as segmentation and check sum processing, will be simulated using appropriate queues and delays.

SUBTASK 2.2: Trial Runs of Likely Scenarios

PERFORMED BY: F. T. Elliott and P. R. Fenner

DESCRIPTION: Using the simulation resulting from Subtask 2.1, a selection of simulation runs will be performed to characterize the performance of the routing operation under the following conditions:

1. For a range of network address lengths (6, 8, 10, 12, and 16 octets) and different fixed numbers of valid addresses varying over several orders of magnitude (e.g., 1,000 to 100,000), run simulations to determine the minimum size of the compressed address for each set of parameters.
2. For a different fixed-sized hashed directories, vary the length and number of valid network addresses and determine the effective utilization and the statistics of "double hits" on the same table entry.
3. For several different fixed number of valid network addresses and a packet arrival rate less than the aggregate outbound port rates, a set of simulation runs to determine:
 - a. The variation in cost record list lengths as the ratio of multi-cast to uni-cast network addresses changes from 0% to 100%
 - b. The variation in throughput delay as the ratio of multi-cast to uni-cast network addresses varies from 0% to 100%

SUBTASK 2.3: Demonstration of the Routing Process

PERFORMED BY: P. R. Fenner and F. T. Elliott

DESCRIPTION: LIGHTBUS Technology proposes that the contract technical monitor (and contracting officer if required) travel to our facilities in Dallas, Texas to witness a demonstration of the routing process simulation developed under the other subtasks of this Proof of Principle task. Alternately, the Navy could make available the Apple Macintosh II system at the contract monitors facility and Mr. Fenner and Mr. Elliott will travel to that site and demonstrate the simulation. This demonstration will require one working day at LIGHTBUS facilities, or two days at the Navy's facilities allowing one day to set up the demonstration on the Navy's Mac II and one day for the actual demonstration.

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TASK 3: Deliverable Reports

OBJECTIVE: Provide the U.S. Navy with documentation of the progress of the project on a monthly basis and summarize the analytic and numerical simulation results of the proposed design and development effort.

SUBTASK 3.1: Monthly Progress Reports

PERFORMED BY: P.R. Fenner

DESCRIPTION: By the 15th day of each month during the period of the contract, LIGHTBUS Technology will submit a progress report which will identify specific tasks started, items within tasks completed, tasks completed, and summaries of technical results obtained.

SUBTASK 3.2: Final Report

PERFORMED BY: P. R. Fenner and F. T. Elliott

DESCRIPTION: The program final report will contain the details of the results of all tasks and subtasks executed during the life of the contract. These include a summary of the pertinent technology discovered during the technology review, a mathematical development of the approaches used to define the efficiency of arithmetic coding and its performance model, and routing table design and analysis reports as produced by the PROMOD CASE tools used in the design process. A description of the various modules developed for EXCEL to simulate the routing process and trial run data will be included. Specific recommendations concerning further research and development will also be included.

f. RELATED WORK

LIGHTBUS Technology has conducted extensive investigation of arithmetic coding combined with dynamic hashing to design a very high speed method for detecting the 48 bit IEEE 802.3,4 and 5 physical addresses in a media access controller (MAC). The new ANSI Fiber Distributed Data Interface (FDDI) also uses the very same 48 bit address format and operates in excess of 100 million bits per second. Specialized hardware is required to operate address detection at FDDI rates.

LIGHTBUS recognized that code compression methods are essentially reversible mappings from a large, sparsely populated code space to a compressed space. From the compressed key the original codes could be recreated. For over a year we have been investigating coding methods to find one applicable to the address detection and routing problem.

The "LAN Interoperability Study of Protocols Needed for Distributed Command and Control" (DTIC ADA154003 March, 1985) identified many of the traffic types, service delivery modes, and operational scenarios required for a military environment even though this study was directed at the needs of the Air Force. A 1984 "C3I Information Systems Inter-network Study" (DTIC AD-A14427 April, 1984) identifies the need to consider the security issue during system design well before installation. Clearly, the military communications environment encompasses some of the most challenging inter-networking issues including mobile hosts, broadcast media, multi-cast messages, and an inherent need

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for security.

Shoch of Xerox (IEEE Proceedings of COMPCON, 1978) reviews the issues of "Inter-network Naming, Addressing, and Routing" and compares the implications of hierarchical versus a flat address space. Sunshine also reviews "Addressing Problems in Multi-network Systems" (IEEE Proc. INFOCOM, 1982) where the problems of multi-homing and mobile hosts are explored for an hierarchical routing methods. Sunshine points out that using logical rather than physical network addresses would reduce the complexity of the packets and simplify the multi-homing and mobile host issues at the expense of complicating the routing tables and processes. The link-state data structures and processing requirements for "Multi-cast Routing in Inter-networks and Extended LANs" has been studied by Deering (ACM SIGCOMM, 1988) and he identifies the need for source address screening to limit multi-cast propagation. In the 1970s, several new versions of hashed table access (e.g., extensible, dynamic, and virtual hashing) introduced methods of structuring a hashed file which dynamically expands and contracts with the addition and deletion of data records. Per-Ake Larson, one originator of dynamic hashing, has analyzed the performance of uniform, external and linear hashing (Journal of the ACM October, 1983; ACM Transactions on Database Systems December, 1982; and Journal of the ACM January, 1988). An insightful survey of dynamic hashing schemes has recently been published by Enbody and Du (ACM Computing Surveys June, 1988).

Jacschke proposed reciprocal hashing as a method for generating minimal perfect hashing functions (Communications of the ACM, December, 1981). Unfortunately, this technique for finding a perfect hash function uses an exhaustive search which requires exponentially increasing run time when the number of keys exceeds about twenty. Lewis and Cook (IEEE Computer October, 1988) have presented a comprehensive survey of hashing functions and their strengths and weaknesses. We are unaware of any published work which investigates code compression techniques as a method for generating hashing keys.

Lelewer and Hirschberg have provided a comprehensive survey of data compression methods (ACM Computing Surveys, September, 1987) which compares most of the current methods for compressing data files. Whitten presents an explanation of arithmetic coding for data compression (Communications of the ACM, June, 1987). In our view, arithmetic coding has an advantage over the better known Huffman method in that arithmetic coding better utilizes the computational power of modern microprocessors since Huffman coding manipulates short bit strings while arithmetic coding employs integer arithmetic.

g. RELATIONSHIP WITH FUTURE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

The proposed program will employ analytical, simulation, and demonstration code fragments to verify that a routing table structure employing dynamic hashing with arithmetic coding is a practical and efficient design approach. Specifically, we will show that the method provides the following features:

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1. Variable length addresses with no known internal structure are used to access routing tables with a processing time proportional to the number of octets in the address field.
2. The size of the routing tables is directly proportional to the number of active addresses known to the router and within the practical limits of currently available microprocessing systems.
3. The computational operations required to access the routing table for any address is linearly proportional to the length of the address field and that these computations are reasonably performed by currently available microprocessor systems.

These results provide the critical design parameters necessary to select a microprocessing system appropriate for a specified inter-network communication rate and number of stations. Our anticipated Phase II project is the design and development of an ISO internet router using the proposed routing table structure to switch multi-cast ISO internet packets in real time.

b. POTENTIAL POST APPLICATION

The proposed ISO internet routing table structure is designed to fulfill specific, known needs in the U.S. Navy's communications environment. With the advent of GOSIP, this solution to these needs would find wide application throughout the Navy and the DOD, not only in the communications routing processors but also in a wide range of host end systems where multi-cast address detection and source security filtering are required. As ISO protocols migrate into the commercial world where shared media LANs are proliferating, an increasing number of LAN applications employ group (multi-cast) addressing, and the interconnection of these LANs will demand multi-cast capability to be commercially successful.

The general directory access structures resulting from this research and design project will also be applicable to other real-time or high performance table lookup and data base applications. Some of these include:

- Design of the directory for the on-line, high-speed network name service which maps logical alphanumeric names to network addresses.
- Design of a high speed or very high-speed address detection logic device which would allow a large number of IEEE 802.3, .4, or .5 (Ethernet, Token Bus, and Token Ring respectively) or ANSI X.3139 FDDI destination and source address to be detected at transmission speeds. This operation is essential for fast media access level (MAC level) LAN bridge operation, particularly if the networks are carrying packet voice or other traffic sensitive to delay.

i. KEY PERSONNEL

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LIGHTBUS Technology, Inc. proposes to assign two employees, Peter R. Fenner and Friedrich T. Elliott, and a consultant to carry on the project. The consultant is identified under Section k.

j. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

LIGHTBUS Technology's primary facility is approximately 600 square feet of office space at 600 Goodwin Drive Richardson, Texas which is the full-time office of the principal investigator (P. R. Fenner). This office houses a modest technical library with copies of all the technical papers referenced in this proposal and a wide variety of other computer and communications related references. A fully equipped AT&T 6300 (IBM PC compatible) personal computer and letter quality Epson printer provide the basic word processing, analysis, simulation, and programming tools necessary to perform the proposed research and development. Mr. Elliott personally owns an Apple Macintosh II computer with which he plans to perform the proposed object oriented routing simulations.

k. CONSULTANTS

LIGHTBUS Technology plans to contract the assistance of an expert in real-time computer data structures from the faculty of the Computer Science Department of Southern Methodist University of Dallas, Texas. Dr. Milan Milenkovic (M.Sc. Georgia Tech and PhD. University of Massachusetts) has extensive teaching, industrial and consulting experience in computer system and operating system design. His publications include articles, technical papers, a monograph on update synchronization in distributed computers, and a book titled, "Operating Systems: Concepts and Design," McGraw-Hill, 1987.

l. CURRENT OR PENDING SUPPORT

LIGHTBUS Technology, Inc. has not in the past nor has it currently any support for substantially the same as this proposal.

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Peter R. Fenner
Principal Investigator
Vice President of Engineering
LIGHTBUS Technology, Inc.

B.S. Electrical Engineering, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 1964
M.S. Electrical Engineering, Northwestern University, 1966

Mr. Fenner and another Flexible employee founded LIGHTBUS Technology, Inc. in August, 1987 to design, build and manufacture very high-speed inter-computer communications products with emphasis on standard hardware and software which will sustain communications over emerging fiber optic media such as FDDI and SONAT.

Mr. Fenner has over 22 years of experience in the computer and computer communications industries including engineering, product planning, and marketing responsibilities. Mr. Fenner's areas of expertise are based on broad experience in the real-time computer field, including statistical signal processing, real-time operating system design, real-time control system data bases, synchronous and LAN communications protocols, real-time simulation, seismic data processing, oil and gas drilling and production, and nuclear plant control.

While at TI, Mr. Fenner was a significant contributor to the theory of statistical filtering using the Fast Fourier Transform (FFT). Following TI, Mr. Fenner held computer system design positions with Fishbach & Moore Systems Co. and Systems Engineering Laboratories (SEL). Mr. Fenner joined Flexible Computer Corp. of Dallas, Texas in 1985 as Manager of Product Planning for computer and communication hardware and software products. Projects on which Mr. Fenner was the principal designer include:

Flexible Computer Corp., 1985-1987

- NASA Langley SBIR for development of a VMEbus floating point array processor for the use with the M68020 based FLEX32 parallel computer.

SEL/Gould Computer Systems, 1973-1985

- U.S. Air Force Logistics Command HASP remote job entry terminals.
- McDonald Douglas Navy Air Combat Maneuvering Simulator with eight 32 bit super-minicomputers networked to control dual cockpit, air-to-air combat simulations of F-4s and F-14s.
- Boeing B-52 prototype mission simulator with 14 super-minicomputers networked to simulate all operational stations integrated into full mission scenarios.
- Teledyne/Geotech communications processor for 12 Bisynch, full duplex communications lines for worldwide sensor data collection.

Fischbach & Moore Systems Company, 1969-1973

- McCormick Place distributed computer control system of 8 remote processors and dual master control center processors.
- Ontario Hydro (Canada) Richview control center with 3 Univac 1106 mainframes, six minicomputer communications processors, two interactive color graphics computers with a picture compiler, and 108 remote data acquisition terminals with redundant synchronous communications.

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Friedrich T. Elliott
Program Manager and Algorithm Simulation Researcher
LIGHTBUS Technology, Inc.

B.S. Engineering Physics, University of Tulsa, 1977
M.A. Physics, University of Rochester, 1979
M.B.A., Southern Methodist University, 1988

Mr. Elliott has diverse experience in computer applications, artificial intelligence languages and applications, image processing and electro-optic processing, laser systems, and computer simulation. Twelve years of project experience at the University of Rochester Laboratory for Laser Energetics, Texas Instruments, and LTV Missiles and Electronics Group provide an in-depth background in high-speed computer applications. His project management experience at LTV and TI provide the key tools needed to administer this contract as well as contribute significantly to its technical development. Some major projects on which Mr. Elliott provided key design and management direction include:

LTV Missiles and Electronics Group, 1985-1987

Program manager for integration of expert systems, analytic models, and real-time sensors for a carbon-carbon composite manufacturing process.

Texas Instruments, 1981-1985

Led a research team to build a development environment combining simulation with expert systems which was then used to support building an expert system for air vehicle piloting and navigation. Program Manager and Principal Investigator for the New Generation Electro-Optic Processing Architecture program sponsored by the Army Research Office where he developed autonomous target acquisition algorithms for guided weapons; electro-optic sensors; and multi-mode, multi-target trackers using distributed computing and AI architectures.

Laboratory for Laser Energetics, 1980-1981

Project supervisor for OMEGA target diagnostic functions including procuring a VAX 11/750 computer for supporting operations data base, image processing, and production control.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
 DEFENSE SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH (SBIR) PROGRAM
 PHASE I - FY 1989
 COST PROPOSAL

OFFEROR: LIGHTBUS Technology, Inc.
 HOME OFFICE: 600 Goodwin Drive Richardson, Texas 75081
 WORK SITE: 600 Goodwin Drive Richardson, Texas 75081 and
 211 Knott Place Dallas, Texas 75208

PROPOSAL TITLE: An Addressing Technique for Navy Traffic in a
 Multimedia Environment
 SBIR TOPIC NO. N89-037 Addressing Techniques for Navy Traffic in
 a Multimedia Environment

PROPOSED COST: Firm, fixed price contract for \$50,000.

COST BREAKDOWN:

LABOR:	Person	Hours	Direct Rate/hour	Overhead Rate/hour	Extended Costs
	F.R. Fenner	300	\$49.50	\$29.70	\$28,760.00
	F. Elliott	135	49.50	29.70	10,692.00

				Total LABOR	\$39,452.00

TRAVEL: 13 people trips to Wash. D.C. from Dallas

Airfare	\$1,654	
Auto rent	330	
Hotel	240	
Meals	180	

	Total TRAVEL	\$ 2,404.00

CONSULTANTS:	Organization/Person	Hours	Rate/hour	Extended
	SMU/ M. Milenkovic	40	\$200.00	\$ 8,000.00

REPORT COPIES:	Report	Pages	Copies	Rate/page	Extended
	Monthly (6 reports)	120	10	\$0.20	\$ 240.00
	Final Report	180	10	0.20	360.00

	Total COPIES				\$ 600.00

	Total DIRECT COST	\$45,456.00
GENERAL and ADMINISTRATIVE OVERHEAD at 5%		\$ 2,272.00
PROFIT at 4.76%		\$ 2,272.00

TOTAL CONTRACT PRICE \$50,000.00

- 21.a. No prior, current, or pending support for a similar proposal
 b. No government furnished equipment required.
 c. Advanced payments or milestone payments requested.

LIGHTBUS Technology, Inc.

Peter R. Fenner
 Peter R. Fenner, Secretary, Treasurer

Date 4 January, 1989

Reference B

P.R. FENNER
LIGHTBUS TECHNOLOGY, INC
600 GOODWIN DRIVE
RICHARDSON, TEXAS 75081

TO: _____
(Fill in firm's name and mailing address)

SUBJECT: SBIR Solicitation No. 89.1
Topic No. N89-037
(Fill in topic no.)

This is to notify you that your proposal in response to the
subject solicitation and topic number has been received by

SPACE AND NAVAL WARFARE SYSTEMS COMMAND, Dept of NAV,
(Fill in name of organization to which you will send your
proposal.)

Susan Facer
(Signature by receiving organization)

RECEIVED
1/5/99
(Date)